

she can have determined permanently to retain a position so utterly indefensible. In the altered state of the questions in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me, that, until such a determination shall have become evident, it will be proper and sufficient to reiterate her present refusal to comply with her engagements, by prohibiting the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports. Between this and the interdiction of all commercial intercourse, or other remedies, you, as the representatives of the people, must determine. I recommend the former, in the present posture of our affairs, as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse. If the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due, and also as a proper preliminary step to stronger measures, should their adoption be rendered necessary by subsequent events.

The return of our Charge d'Affaires is attended with public notices of naval preparations on the part of France, destined for our seas. Of the cause and intent of these armaments, I have no authentic information, nor any other means of judging, except such as are common to yourselves and to the public; but whatever may be their object, we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel us to pursue. They at least deserve to be met by adequate preparation on our part, and I therefore strongly urge large & speedy appropriations for the increase of the navy, and the completion of our coast defences.

If this array of military force be really designed to affect the action of the Government and people of the United States, on the questions now pending between the two nations, then indeed would it be dishonorable to pause a moment on the alternative which such a state of affairs would present to us. Come what may, the explanation which France demands can never be accorded; & no armament, however powerful and imposing, at a distance, or on our coast, will, I trust, deter us from discharging the high duties we owe to our constituents, to our national character, and to the world.

The House of Representatives, at the close of the last session of Congress, unanimously resolved, that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained and its execution insisted on by the United States. It is due to the welfare of the human race, not less than to our own interests and honor, that this resolution should, at all hazards, be adhered to. If, after a signal example as that given by the American people, during their long protracted difficulties with France, of forbearance under accumulated wrongs, and of generous confidence in her ultimate return to justice, she shall now be permitted to withhold from us the tardy and imperfect indemnification, which, after years of remonstrance and discussion, had at length been solemnly agreed on by the treaty of 1831, and to set at naught the obligation it imposes, the United States will not be the only sufferers. The efforts of humanity and religion, to substitute the appeals of justice and the arbitrament of reason, for the coercive measures usually resorted to by injured nations, will receive little encouragement from such an issue. By the selection and enforcement of such lawful and expedient measures as may be necessary to prevent a result so injurious to ourselves, and so fatal to the hopes of the philanthropist, we shall therefore not only preserve the pecuniary interests of our citizens, the independence of our Government, and the honor of our country, but do much, it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith of treaties, and to promote the general interests of peace, civilization and improvement. ANDREW JACKSON.

THE TELEGRAPH.

JANUARY 28.

Attention is invited to the article on family worship, on our first page. Follow the professed Christian where you will, in his family is the place to find out his true character, to estimate his real worth. Of all religion, family religion must be in the sight of God, of greatest price. It is the religion of heaven. Family worship will be the great employment of God's family through eternity.

BOOKS.

THE GREAT TEACHER: Characteristicks of our Lord's Ministry. By Rev. John Harris—with an Introductory Essay, by Heman Humphrey, D. D. President of Amherst College. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 1836.

This is a 12 mo. volume of 487 pages, on fine paper, well executed, neatly done up in cloth.

It consists of Essays that are original and highly instructive:

1. On the Authority of our Lord's Teaching. "He spake as one having authority."

2. On his Originality. "Never man spake like this man." This essay contemplates his originality—in respect to God the Father—Concerning Himself—Of the Holy Spirit—Of the Doctrine of the Trinity, and of a Spiritual Church—Of Satanic Agency—Of the Immortality of the Soul—Resurrection of the Body—and of the Final Judgment.

3. The Spirituality of our Lord's Teaching. "The words that I speak unto you are Spirit, and are life."

4. His Tenderness and Benevolence. "Learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls." "And all bear him witness, and wondered at the gracious words that proceeded out of his mouth."

5. His Practicalness. "Blessed are they who hear the word of God and keep it." "Be ye perfect even as your Father in heaven is perfect."

From only turning the work over rapidly, we have found a moral, intellectual and spiritual feast. We recommend it to others. A few extracts will be the best commendation we can give it. When we commenced reading, we took our pencil and commenced marking. On turning back, we find more marked than we shall find room for in the Telegraph, in several weeks. Some of these extracts shall be given from time to time. The following, on the Practicalness of our Lord's Teaching, must suffice for this number.

"In entering on any of the offices or relations of life, it is an obvious advantage to possess a view of the duties peculiar to that sphere, in as brief, clear, and comprehensive a form as possible; indeed, if they could all be adequately described in a single sentence, they would be so much the more acceptable. It is a distinguished excellence of the Great Teacher, that, in the inculcation of morality, he preferred comprehensive rules to a distinct specification of duties; though he took the most enlarged view of human obligations, he generalized and enforced them by a few compendious laws, instead of separately legislating for each particular duty. Had he adopted, or rather attempted, the latter method, descending to a minute enumeration of duties, it would have involved this serious evil—that every duty which might have arisen below the point of enumeration would have been in danger of being treated as unobligatory, because not inserted in the specification. Glad of the plausible excuse arising from the omission, men would have regarded every duty not enjoined as omissible, and every sin not prohibited as allowable. But in the hands of Jesus, the science of morality is simplified and complete. A single prohibition is so planted by him, that like a piece of ordinance, it may be said to enfold and sweep a whole territory of sin; nothing can come within its range without challenging its thunder and court-martial death. A single rule is found to contain laws for an indefinite number of actions; for all the possible cases, of the class described, which can ever occur."

Like the few imaginary circles by which geography circumscribes the earth, he has, by a few sentences, described and distributed into sections the whole globe of duty; so that, wherever we may be on it, we find ourselves encompassed by some comprehensive maxim; and, in whatever direction we may move, we have only to reflect, in order to perceive that we are receding from or approaching to some line of morality."

CLASS BOOK OF NATURAL THEOLOGY; or the Testimony of Nature to the Being, Perfections, and Government of God, by REV. HENRY FERGUS. Adapted to Paxton's Illustrations; with Notes, selected and original. Biographical Notices, and a Vocabulary of Scientific Terms, by REV. CHARLES HENRY ALDEN, A. M., Principal of the Philadelphia High School for Young Ladies. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 1836.

The science of natural theology has hitherto, in this country, been too exclusively connected with a collegiate course of studies, as though it were either incomprehensible or unimportant to those who stop short of the dead languages. The study of this science is owed to human nature and to Christianity. Its influence on individual happiness and usefulness, cannot be questioned for a moment. The study may, and ought to be entered upon at an early age. The work before us is adapted to lower seminaries, and to family use.

Brother Murray.

If you think the following item of town history will be interesting to your readers, it is at your service.

I commenced my labors in Mountholly in 1811. The population of the town at that time was about 700. It is now about 1400. The number of deaths during the 25 years has been 469. Heads of families 115—55 males and 60 females. Aged people not married, 3. Youth upwards of 13 years of age, 34. Children under 13 years and over 3 months, 159. Under 3 months, 158.

DANIEL PACKER.

Mountholly, Jan. 1, 1836.

While the above reminds us that no age is exempt from the ravages of death, it explains to us, how short is life! More than one-fourth of all these deaths were of those under the age of 3 months; and more than two-thirds under the age of 13 years.

BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE IN MIDDLEBURY. An effort is about being made to erect a meeting-house for the Baptists in Middlebury. The church in that place is too feeble to sustain the burden alone. But it is believed that some valuable minister could be sustained at that important post, if a good and comfortable place of worship could be provided. The church has of late received some small accessions. The plan is, to look to the rest of slips for the support of preaching. It is understood that the reception which the enterprise meets from other denominations in the town, is flattering. The principal objection to rendering assistance of this kind

is, that it is taking away from the operations of benevolent institutions. But cannot help in this way be raised up, that will soon refund the money with interest? We recommend the enterprise to the benevolence of neighboring brethren and sister churches.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VT. ANTI-SLAVERY SOC.

The second annual meeting of the Vt. Anti-Slavery Society will be held in MIDDLEBURY, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th days of February next. It is hoped that every Auxiliary Society will be represented by two or more delegates, and that the friends of the cause in every part of the State will, so far as practicable, attend; as subjects of great importance will come before the Society.

By order of the Executive Committee, C. L. KNAPP, Rec. Sec.

Jan. 19, 1836.

Let there be a full delegation from all parts of the State.

We take this occasion to remind our friends who have subscribed money and have not paid, that a favorable opportunity will now be offered to forward the amount, whatever it may be. And it is hoped that the subscriptions may by this time be considerably enhanced. It may not be known to all our friends that two of the delegates from this Society, pledged \$200, to the American Society, to be paid during the current year, commencing May 1835. This was done with the expectation that the State Society would ratify the deed. One of these individuals has already redeemed his pledge of \$100. It is trusted that the other can be at once discharged. And much more than this ought to be done by Vermont. The late fire in New York, which destroyed much property for those who have done most for this cause, makes the call on us more imperative. There is not a purer or stronger hatred of oppression in the world, than in Vermont. Let us not then allow parsimoniousness to preponderate. Cannot all the friends of Anti-Slavery in this State do as much as Gerrit Smith? We shall see.

O. S. MURRAY.

Late Agent Vt. A. S. S.

"Never hesitate to demand what is your own."

Or to let a man have his own when he demands it. You have no right to keep it against his wish, for your own convenience.—Vt. Chronicle.

Hold, sirs! You have got ahead of your doctrine of gradualism. Suppose it be his liberty—his earthly all—that he demands, how soon must it be given up?

Again—

"A contract against law, morality, or public policy, cannot be enforced."

Suppose I contract to furnish Tom Tippler his drams for a year, at three cents a glass. It is according to law, but against morality and public policy. Must not the law yield to the force of its own maxim?—Are not such laws unconstitutional and void, because suicidal to the enacting power?—Vt. Chronicle.

Which give the best reason, the editors of the Vermont Chronicle, or Mr Garrison and the Anti-Slavery Society? The former declare a law that is against morality, to be void, because it is suicidal to the enacting power. The latter declare such a law to be void, because it is against the law of God. Judge ye.

OUR PROPOSED NORTHERN POST ROUTE.

When our agent started on an exploring expedition with a view to establish a post route if practicable, in Addison County, it was thought that the distribution could be made in two days, but on his return he assured us that, ordinarily, it would take three days. As the third day with the second night would so nearly double the expense, on counting the cost it was found to be an unwarrantable undertaking. So we have placed on our mail book the names of those who, as the agent reported, would receive by mail. Let some should apprehend that the cost will be more, it is proper to say that, in those towns where there are 12 or more subscribers, the cost will be only two cents more for the volume, including postage. A dollar and fifty cents to us, and fifty two cents for postage—whereas, otherwise it would have been two dollars to us.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY PRESS, is a literary paper, just started in Philadelphia. It promises to promote solid learning and sound morals—to give general intelligence without taking sides in politics, or favoring sects in religion—to advocate the cause of mechanics and working men—to repel all censorship of the press, and maintain the supremacy of the law against mob violence; and, if we may judge from the number before us, injured

humanity may confidently look to it for an intercessor.

It is a sheet of much the same size and texture as our own. Price two dollars in advance. Edited by Lewis C. Gunn.—The first report did not reach our office—the second is good. May thousands of such reach all parts of our country.

ZION'S WATCHMAN, devoted to the interests of the Methodist Episcopal church—religion—literature—science—education—doctrinal discussion—the moral enterprises of the age—and general intelligence. Edited by La Roy Sunderland, New-York. The 3d number is before us. It is worthy of the man, who is a noble champion of truth and righteousness.—Such men are every where taking the field against sin. This wicked nation shall yet be saved. Can brother Sunderland send us No. 1 and No. 2?

THE AMETHYST. This is the title of a religious penny paper, to be published simultaneously, twice a week, in Albany, Troy, Schenectady and their vicinities.—We have received the first two numbers, which appear well. Why should not penny papers be made to subserve the cause of religion, as well as other interests, in cities?

GENESEE MONTHLY FARMER. See Prospectus in another column. A superior work—cheap, considering the amount of matter, and the manner in which it is got up. Subscriptions received at this office.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Nothing of importance has arrived since our last. The last southern mail due before our paper goes to press, has failed, on account of the snow which has blocked up the roads.

The New-York Spectator says that the oldest inhabitants of that city cannot remember such a snow storm as fell upon them, on the 9th and 10th inst. The depth was about three feet on a level.—The drifts in some instances were from 6 to 8 feet in height. Their streets were so blocked up that public service was generally omitted on Lord's day, 10th.—Several roofs gave way, among others that of the Presbyterian church in Fayette street.—The storm is said to have been still more severe in Utica, having continued from 4 P. M. Friday, until 1 P. M. Lord's day.

The following notice would have appeared earlier, but it was mislaid.

DEDICATION OF THE BAPTIST BRICK MEETING-HOUSE IN CHESTER, took place on Thursday, 7th inst. Order of exercises as follows:—1. Anthem. 2. Prayer by Rev. S. Pierce of Londonderry. 3. Anthem. 4. Prayer by Rev. U. C. Burnap, Congregationalist of Chester. 5. Hymn by the choir. 6. Sermon by Rev. S. Eastman of Grafton. 7. Hymn by the choir. 8. Dedicationary prayer by Rev. R. M. Ely of Windsor. 9. Anthem. 10. Closing prayer by Rev. J. Freeman of Cavendish. 11. Benediction by Rev. I. Persons of Chester.

The assembly was crowded and attentive—the season solemn and interesting.

BRANDON LYCEUM.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION, FRIDAY EVENING.

Are the measures of the Abolitionists based upon correct principles?

Meeting at the school-house, North of the Baptist Meeting-House.

By order.

D. S. MURRAY, Sec. pro tem.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

Joseph Rowell	\$2.00	Silas Procter Jr.	1.50
Samuel Prindle	1.50	Condit & Gates	.38
B. Crampton	1.50	John L. Woodman	1.75
Rev. Nathan Ames	.50	Twenty-five cents off for	
James Brown	1.50	postage	
Ebenezer Sabin	1.50	Parker Stevens	.50
Emmons Stockwell	1.50	Parker Stevens Jr.	1.50
Childs Wheaton	1.50	Jacob B. Rugg	1.50
Mary d Howard	1.50	Benett & Chamber	
Isaac Underwood	1.50	lain	.75
David Young	1.50	Tyler Tinkham	1.50
Lewis Shumway	1.50	Ezra Sweet	1.15
Mary Brown	1.50	Ten cents off for postage	
Ezra W. Wilder	1.50	Gardner Downer	1.50
Samuel Barry	1.50	Dea. J. Cummings	2.00
Liberty Stockwell	2.00	Comfort Carpenter	1.00
Bradley Soile	2.00	Benjamin Morley	.50
Dickerman & Hardy	1.50	N. Ordway	.50
Rufus Allen	1.50	Lyman Hinkley	2.00
Dea. I. Dickerman	1.50	J. P. Huntington	2.00
Dea. E. Bryant	1.50	Phineas Dodge	2.00

Further receipts next week.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 20th inst. Mr. MARVIN STUART to Miss SOPHORA ALLEN. In Charlotte, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. William Eaton, MARTIN B. MINER, Esq. Attorney at Law, Jericho, to Miss LAURA L. daughter of Charles McNeil, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.

In Salisbury, on the 21st instant, Mrs. SARAH CHAFFES, of Clarendon, aged 74 years. The deceased started on the 20th from Clarendon to go to Berkshire, in Franklin County, where she had two daughters residing, and was apparently well and active for a person of her age. She put up in Salisbury, at evening—ate her supper, and went to bed in usual health: in the night she sat up, and complained of being unwell: her attendant procured her some drinks. She said she was better, and requested her attendant to return to bed, which he did. In about one hour after, she was found lying on her face on the floor; dead. She had for a number of years been troubled with a palpitation of the heart, and it is supposed she died from a disease of the heart.—[Communicated.]

THE NEW YORKER.

QUARTO EDITION.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW YORKER, encouraged by the generous and steadily increasing patronage which has hitherto rewarded their exertions, propose to issue, from the commencement of their Third Volume on the 26th of March ensuing, a new Double Quarto Edition of their journal, not instead of but in addition to that now published. Advertisements, except possibly a few of a strictly literary character, will be entirely excluded; and, in addition to all the matter presented in the folio New Yorker, the Quarto will contain a page of popular Music, &c. &c. and be accompanied by a handsome Title Page and comprehensive Index at the close of the Volume.

I. **General Literature.**—Original Tales, Essays, Reviews, Poems, &c. with corresponding Selections from the Quarterlies, Monthlies, and all the better class of periodicals, Foreign and American, with choice extracts from new works of substantial excellence. The editor acknowledges with pride and gratitude his obligation to his regular contributors—and among them are some whose names have shed lustre on the cause of American literature—for the steadfast support hitherto afforded him, and the confidence with which he is now enabled to assure the public that it will not soon be withdrawn.—He takes pleasure in recalling the fact that, since the establishment of the New Yorker, no one other journal has afforded specimens in equal extent and variety, of the productions of all eminent American writers of whatever section or class—a characteristic which he hopes it may still preserve; while his selections from the best foreign works have been exceeded—in quantity at least—by those of but three or four among the myriad of cis-Atlantic periodicals.

II. **National politics.**—It has been the aim of the Editor to present a full and fair exhibit of the aspects, movements and struggles, of parties in our country, including the meeting of Conventions, nomination of candidates for State and National Offices, and all other significant manifestations of political feeling, with the general results of elections, as fast as ascertained, and the official canvass in each instance, as soon as it shall have reached us. This course is believed to be in many respects original with this journal; and it is considered that we have just cause of felicitation in the fact that, pursued as it has been through two years of unremitting political warfare, the fairness and general accuracy of our statements and returns have very rarely, if ever, been questioned. The Editor reserves to himself the right of remarking, as circumstances may seem to require and justice dictate, on the less exciting political topics of the day, as on all others; with calmness, deference and moderation; but he will still strive—he trusts not less successfully than hitherto—to exclude from the columns of the New Yorker every observation, reflection, or even argument, which may wantonly do violence to the sincere conviction of any well-informed reader, of whatever principle or party.

III. **General Intelligence.**—In this department we can only promise the most unwearied industry and patience in the collection, condensation, and arrangement of the news, Foreign and Domestic, which may be gathered from the weekly reception of four hundred journals, including some choice European periodicals, and which may be afforded us by the attention of our friends abroad; among whom are our stated correspondents at Paris and Mexico. Although the favors of these last will generally wear a literary rather than political aspect, we are yet justified in our confidence that no important intelligence which their position will enable them to transmit us more succinctly or speedily than would otherwise reach us will in any case be withheld.

Literary Notices, Statistics, Brief Notices of works of Art, Amusements, the Drama, &c. &c. will from time to time be given. As a general rule, however, it will be the aim of the Editor to embody such articles, whether original or selected, as shall at least combine instruction with amusement.

CONDITIONS.

The Quarto New Yorker will be published every Saturday afternoon on an extra imperial sheet of the finest quality, comprising sixteen pages of three columns each, and afforded to its patrons in city and country, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable inflexibly in advance. Orders from a distance unaccompanied by a remittance, will necessarily remain unanswered. Any person or persons sending \$5 positively free of postage or other charges, will receive two copies for one year, or one copy for two years, and in the same proportion for a larger sum.—The few who may desire to take the folio edition for immediate perusal, and the quarto for binding, will receive both for \$4.50 in advance. We will cheerfully preserve their files of the quarto for any such who may desire it.

The subscribers are extremely solicitous that there be no misconception on the part of their patrons in regard to the two editions of their paper. The quarto is commenced in deference to the solicitations of a great number of their friends, who have expressed a strong desire that the New-Yorker should appear in a form more susceptible of preservation than the present. It is neither anticipated that it will receive a patronage at all commensurate with that of the folio edition. They would frankly express their conviction that for those whose interest in a journal expires with the week in which it reaches them, the latter will be decidedly preferable, aside from the difference in price.—Accordingly when an order for "The New Yorker" simply, without specification, is

sent to them, the latter will invariably be forwarded.

It is our earnest desire that all those who may incline to patronize the Quarto New-Yorker, will apprise us of the fact before the regular commencement of the volume, (March 26.) The specimen number will be forwarded to all indiscriminately who may signify a desire to examine it, (without subjecting us to postage) and as an additional inducement to an early subscription, we hereby offer to send the intervening numbers of the folio New-Yorker gratis to each subscriber for the Quarto, from the receipt of advance payment up to that time.

Address

H. GREELEY & Co.

18 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORKER (folio) will continue to be published at two dollars per annum in advance, to which fifty cents will be added if not paid within six months. It will not, however, be forwarded on credit to new subscribers of whose solvency we have no satisfactory assurance.

GREAT AMERICAN WORK.

Illustrated with between three and four hundred Engravings.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—So numerous are the productions of the Press, in this period of cheap literature, that an individual who proposes to make an addition to them, should be well convinced that the wants of the community are such as require it. But every class requires a book adapted to itself, and that book should contain such matter as will convey new and interesting information, not speculative and useless description, which only retards the acquisition of more solid attainments. Practical and useful knowledge, adapted to the necessities of society, will always find a market, and be sought after with an avidity proportionate to its estimate and importance.—The thirst for knowledge, which so highly distinguishes the present period, should be hailed with universal satisfaction, and it is a cheering reflection, that the door is so widely thrown open, that none are so poor as to be debarred. The success that has attended the dissemination of the Penny Magazine, has induced the proprietors to issue this prospectus, for the publication of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, and it is hoped that its merits will be such as to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage, without clashing with the interests of others, or of underrating the merits which many of them undoubtedly possess. The Editor will take a general range through the field of usefulness.—The JOURNAL embraces Biographical Sketches of eminent men, Historical Tales, Discoveries, Inventions, Natural History, Chemistry, Shrewd Observations; &c. all calculated to expand the intellect, improve the moral powers and convey useful information.

Each number will contain numerous Engravings, illustrative of the subjects described.

A number is to be published on the 15th of every month, containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and between twenty and thirty engravings; with printed covers.

Terms—\$2 per annum, payable in advance—183-4 cents per single number.

All Communications (post-paid,) must be addressed to THOS. MC KEE, Jr. & Co. Albany, No. 57 State-Street.

All Editors of Newspapers, who will publish the foregoing prospectus, and notice the contents of the work as it is published, shall be entitled to the first volume.

Any person remitting (post free,) eight dollars, shall receive five copies for one year, and continued as long as the money is regularly forwarded.

Post-Masters and others who may wish to act as Agents for the AMERICAN JOURNAL, shall receive twenty-five per cent on all monies collected and forwarded to the Publishers, to be accompanied at all times with the subscribers' names, from whom it is collected.

Postage, for less than 100 miles, 4 1-2 cents;—any distance exceeding 100 miles, 7 1-2 cents.

THE MONTHLY GENESEE FARMER.

AND HORTICULTURIST.

Published on the first of each month, in Rochester, (N. Y.) by LUTHER TUCKER.

THE PUBLISHER OF THE GENESEE FARMER, at the solicitation of many friends of Agricultural improvement in Western New-York, has issued the first number (for January, 1836,) of a monthly periodical, under the above title, which, while it will embody much of the practical matter of that well established paper, will be furnished to subscribers at the exceeding low price of FIFTY CENTS A YEAR. It is believed that such a work is much wanted to supply those who are unable or unwilling to take a higher priced Agricultural paper, and that its general circulation among our Farmers, cannot fail to promote their private interests as well as the public prosperity. The course and standing of the Genesee Farmer is so extensively known, that it is not necessary to say more than that the monthly Farmer and Horticulturist will be made up of the most practical and useful articles which appear weekly in that work. It will be handsomely printed, 16 pages octavo to each number, making an annual volume, with Title-page and Index, of 200 pages. The payment will in all cases be required in ADVANCE.

Seven Copies for Three Dollars—Twelve for Five Dollars—or a commission of 20 per cent, allowed to Agents on all sums amounting to \$5.00 or more—the money to be sent free of postage.

Rochester, N. Y. January, 1836.